NEED MORE CAPITAL.

TON THIS THE FUTURE OF THE SOUTH DEPENDS.

RANKING SYSTEM AND THE TREASURY

These, Mr. Laneaster Thinks, Should Be Separated and the Tax on State Banks Should Be Repealed-How to Secure Prosperity.

Chairman Walker, of the House Compattice on Banking and Currency, took pecasion to say during his recent visit to vichmond, that of the large number of enanciers who had appeared before his committee wone had made a better imreasion than Mr. R. A. Lancaster, of this Mr. Lancaster addressed the committee last Saturday morning on the "To secure to the people the adentages accruing from the issue of cirthating promissory notes by banks, to pervase the volume of such notes, and to supervise and control banks by officers of the United States." His speech was

To a business-man, no subject seems this time of such vital importance as ne financial and banking situation of the antry. The people of every section of a country have suffered because of the onection between the banking system at the United States Treasury, and the ne accord business-men are calling

the United States Treasury, and the separation. The cylis growing out of the connection so well understood by you that it is liens to dwell upon them. It is generoneeded by business-men that the roment should no longer remain in banking business, but should retire from by redeeming its demand notes, as it seems not to be possible to in authority to sell bonds for that once, the national-bank act must be mended as to require the banks to to to the relief of the government in of peace, as they did in time of war. H. R. bill, No. 171, you are now defring provides for that. I am here only the provides for that I am here only to the relief of the government in the prohibitory in the prohibitory in the south—has the prohibitory in present the states. Of incalculable injury one section—at least, the South—has the prohibitory in present that it is not be as a war measure. The tax answered purpose well in forcing the banks authout all the country then under I mited States flag to adopt the mail-bank system in lieu of the States system, under which the country prespered. This change was made in "twinkling of an eye," so to speak, out due consideration as to how it id work in other respects than in furing for the time being a market for ted States bonds, in order to lessen issue of the United States currency. THE NATIONAL-BANK ACT.

THE NATIONAL-BANK ACT.
At the close of the war the nationalbank act should have been revised and
mended. But banking under it was
refuable at the North, where the money
over resided, and the inevitable cvils
o result in time were not foreseen. As
o the South, the people there had fought
othe fielsh, to exhaustion. They suremiered and went to farming, manufacuring, and merchandising, with such imdements, tools, merchandise, and curency as they could get. They were
a no condition to give much thought
out the loper cent tax on the Statebank notes would derive the South of
a abundance of bunking capital, so nesessary to general prosperity.

abundance of banking capital, so ne-sary to general prosperity, anking inder the national-bank act is so profitable at the North that thern capital eagerly embraced the ortunity at the close of the war to blish banks in some of the cities of South, where any banking system was fly welcomed, since the banks ds caused many of the banks to their bonds and retire their curry, thus lessening their ability to acmodate the people. The establisht of the national banks in the South checked, too, by the risk of the kholder in being held liable for double amount of his stock. There was not profit in banking at the South as he North to justify any such risk, has there been such profit in bank-under the national-bank act as to tiply banks and afford the accomation so badly needed in small towns agricultural districts. The result is a lack of currency in farming districts throughout the South, that tradecen the farmers and store-keepers is by barter, much to the disadvantage the farmer, who lives in a state of erry unknown during the days of erry, when under the old State-bank em, with its mother bank and branch advances against his maturing crop, his lands under cultivation were well ned, and the country was far more thful than now, that much of the is neglected, and, from want of nage, has become melarious.

LESS BANKING CAPITAL HERE. When the city of Richmond had a popu-tion of not over 40,000 the banking capi-there amounted to \$10,000,000, while there amounted to \$10,000,000, while with a population of about 100,000.

surregate capital of the banks does each \$6,000,000. Consequently the sants and manufacturers cannot deep on obtaining the accommodation may want. And the farmers througher State, however soher, industrious. he State, however soher, industrious lear of debt they may be, cannot exthe smallest accommodation from maks, but are subject to the charges eir commission merchants for any ace of money on their maturing

t only has the farmer been thus disaged and agriculture blighted by the
ity of money, but the merchants and
dracturers, even in the cities, must
et their business, because of the uninty of being accommodated by the
that have but limited resources,
are subject to sudden contraction beof disturbing conditions growing out
perfections in the national bank sysThe hard times resulting from the
ity of money have so discouraged
opie in the rural districts and many
etities that they have been anxious
many years for any change, and the
t frightfully large vote in favor of
the collaige of silver shows that they
areless as to what the change in
condition may bring. They believe
nothing could be worse than their
as been ascertained that the cur-

nothing could be worse than their ent condition.

has been ascertained that the cury in all the States that gave a may in the recent election for Mr. Bryan regates \$5,000,000 less than the amount arrency in the single State of Massacetts. That is to say, the 2,000,000 of le in the State of Massachusetts have 600 more of currency than the 22,000,00 people in the Bryan States. That it to tale, not that the people in all the States wanted free collarge of Si-Those in the Southern States had no rest in silver mines. They wanted the banking capital, to give them more ency, and they thought it possible the free collarge of silver would in a way, though they could not explain modula operandi, give the relief they been so long walting for.

RE CAPITAL OR FREE COINAGE.

mething, then, must be done speedily turnish a better supply of banking tall to the South, or else the large given in November has in the cities he south for sound money will be in 1850 even for free colunge of sill in order to force a change from the cut banking system. I do not believe we could in our vast country safely crate State lines, and do without our governors, legislatures, and courts, do I think that a State can well do out its own banking system. Every me in the world has its own banking m, while the territory of many of is smaller than that of one of our then, that a uniform banking systmented to answer the varying connected to answer the varying connected to the provisions of a banking set work well where there is a great actuation of wealth, while in communities favored by fortune it would prove trous. I have hereinhefore mend the provision in the national bank making the stockholder liable for a the amount of his stock. That may anomable when the bank is located in aithy community, yielding to the large profits from enormous de-E CAPITAL OR FREE COINAGE.

posits, but in thinly-populated sections, with but little wealth, the capitalists who will invest money to establish a bank are public benefactors, not only lending their money where wanted, but establishing a place of safety where the small savings of the community may be deposited to swell the available capital for the vse of those whose business requires them to borrow money. Should such capitalists be deterred from thus doing good by being required to take a double risk?

STATE BANK CURRENCY.

STATE BANK CURRENCY.

There are but few very rich men in the South. We have one in Richmond whose income would enable him to organize several national banks each year, and yet, as he told me a few days ago, he had never invested a dollar in a national bank because of the double risk.

The Southern States can never have a full measure of prosperity until they have more banking capital to furnish currency to the agricultural districts, even if only a local currency. The old State bank currency was confined to the State in which it was issued. That is to say, the banks in another State did not receive it on deposit, and there was an advantage in that. A bank-note that will pass unquestioned in any section of our vast country is a great convenience to those who travel from State to State, but the fact that it is so received everywhere, by individuals and banks, becomes an objectionable feature when at slight expense the notes are shipped to points where some extraordinary demand attracts them, leaving communities from which they are taken to suffer scriously from a scarcity of currency.

Experience under the old State bank

suffer seriously from a scarcity of currency.

Experience under the old State bank system leads me to think that a return to that system would be better for the whole country than to retain the present national bank system. But it is useless to strive for that which it is not possible to obtain. There is a prejudice against State bank currency, because of the groundless fear of "wild-cat" banks, and if we ever have banks of issue again under State, rather than national, law, it must be after further trial of a national bank system. We can only hope now for changes in the present system.

ter further trial of a national bank system. We can only hope now for changes in the present system.

I have read with great interest the House of Representatives Bill 171, and 1 think the provisions for relieving the United States Treasury from the "current redemption" of outstanding demand notes will accomplish its purpose. The amendment proposed, naming conditions upon which State banks may be exempt from the 10 per cent, tax, would, I think, prove acceptable to State banks, and so increase their profit as to multiply them in the South, and meet, to a very considerable extent, the demand for banking capital, enpita!

THE REMEDY SUGGESTED.

In conclusion, I would call the attention of the committee to the following sug-

In conclusion, I would call the attention of the committee to the following suggestions:

1. Release the holders of national-bank stock from Hability beyond the loss of their stock. The stockholder can only participate in the election of officers to manage the bank. He is powerless thereafter, and should not be held to so severe an account as the law now exacts. The capitalist hesitates to take such a risk, and only takes it when the bank's profit is, or promises to be, very large, and that occurs only in densely-populated communities, or where the people are taxed by a very high rate of interest, as is the case now at the South. If that liability could be removed one of the impediments to the establishment of banks in the South by northern capitalists would be out of the way.

2. Exempt bank stock in the hands of individuals from State taxes. The tax on national-bank stock is now pretty generally paid by the banks, to relieve the individual stockholder; but the dividena to the individual holder is lessened to that extent. Everything that can be done to make banking profitable should be done, in order to promote the establishment of banks wherever needed. 3 Prohibit the payment of interest by a national bank in any State on money deposited for account of a bank in another State. The New York banks allow interest on deposits by country banks, though the money is subject to check without notice. This the New York banks can do, because of the custom of loaning money on call in New York. This payment of interest to country banks should not be allowed, for it diverts money from home channels to swell the funds available in New York for speculation in Wail street.

In considering the provisions of a new banking act, or amendments to the present act, I would urge the committee to bear in mind the importance of placing as few restrictions as possible upon the investment of capital in banking. The greater inducement offered in the way of

bear in mind the importance of placing as few restrictions as possible upon the investment of capital in banking. The greater inducement offered in the way of currency issue, and the exemption from taxation, the lower the rate of interest can be made, and the greater prosperity assured to the people.

The most striking proof of the want of banking capital in the South since the war is found in the rate of interest—say from 7 to 12 per cent—prevailing now, and that has continuously prevailed since the close of the war. A reduction in the rate of interest would be a great boon to the agricultural South; for, after

all, money is the greatest fertilizer. BANKS PAYING EACH OTHER IN-

TEREST. Mr. Cox: Regarding your third sug-estion. I would like to call your atten-ion to the fact that one of the circui-ourts has denied the legality of a bank o allow interest on the deposits of an-

other.

Mr. Lancaster: My point is that a bank
in one State should not be allowed to
ake interest from a bank in another

Mr. Fowler: Is not your discrimination in regard to country banks an illogical one, when you consider the close proximity of the States to each other? Take any own State of New Jersey, for eximple; all of our business is done in New York city.

my own State of our business is done in New York city.

Mr. Lancaster: Well. I am supposing that the national banks of your State would answer the purposes of all of your people, and that—

Mr. Fowler (interrupting): But, don't you see it is entirely inconsistent with natural conditions and natural law?

Mr. Lancaster: I think it is just the other way.

Mr. Lancaster: I think it is just the other way.

Mr. Fowler: I do not see it.

Mr. Lancaster: Mr. Chairman, I insist that everything should be done to make banking profitable in the South, so that capitalists would make haste and send their money South to be invested. I believe we can get along with the bill, if the amendment is adopted, which—

Mr. Walker: What you mean is the amendment at the foot of the bill in regurd to State banks?

Mr. Lancaster: Yes, sir.

Mr. Cox: That was the amendment to the Carlisle bill.

Mr. Laster: Yes; so that the bank may issue its own notes, and when issued that

ssue its own notes, and when issued that they may be as good as gold.

CIRCULATION OF THE BANKS. to the amount of money in circulation in proportion to the votes cast in the last election. Now, what I want to draw your mind to is this; Is that based upon the circulation of the national banks?

Mr. Lancaster: Yes, sir; there is no other circulation.

Mr. Lancaster: Yes, sir; there is no other circulation.
Mr. Cox: You stated another fact about the population of Richmond and the banking capital there. The population you say is 160,000, while the banking capital does not reach \$6,000,000. Now, how do you get your calculation made up about the circulation?
Mr. Lancaster: As to the Bryan States. I spoke of circulation, reported from the Comptroller's office. I referred to banking capital in Richmond. We have more State banks than national banks in Richmond.

mend.

Mr. Johnson, of Indiana: Is it your idea
that in order to enable money to circulate in your State it is indispensable that
it should be at a discount in the other

Lancaster: No. sir. State-bank

Mr. Lancaster: No, sir. State-bank money should be as good as any money, but being unknown in other States, would not be received by banks there, just as United States money is not received in foreign countries.

Mr. Johnson, of Indiana: Do you think a system can be devised for reasonable rates of interest?

Mr. Lancaster: Yes. If banking be made profitable, by exemption from taxation, and by authority to issue currency to the amount of the capital and surplus of the bank. I do not believe that banking upon bonds is legitimate at all. During the war, you all remember, United States bonds went down frightfully, and notes secured thereby were far from being as good as gold.

Mr. Johnson, of Indiana: Mr. Royall, you remember, took the ground it was impossible to keep the money in circulation at home unless it was at a discount elsewhere.

Mr. Lancaster: Yes, sir. I know that

where.
Mr. Lancaster: Yes, sir. I know that
Mr. Royall was so understood, but I am
sure he did not mean to advocate the issue of currency that would not be found
to be as good as any other currency in
the United States.

The Livery of Billiousness

is a pronounced yeilow. It is visible in the countenance and eyeballs. It is accompanied with uneasiness beneath the right ribs and shoulder-blade, sick headache, nausea, and irregularity of the bowels. To the removal of each and all of these discomforts, as well as their cause. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is admirably adapted. This pre-eminent family medicine also remedies malarial, rheumatic, and kidney complaints, nervousness, and deblity. It promotes appetite and sleep.

PAT BOOTH'S BURIAL

PRIVATES JOHN POWER AND ELLIS MOON CONDUCTED THE RITES.

A STORY OF SOUTHERN DEVOTION.

Amid Shot and Shell the Body of a Confederate Soldier Was Laid to Rest at Fisher's Hill-A Pathetic Incident.

One of the most pathetic incidents of the war was the death and burial of Pat Booth, of the Hallfax Cavalry, who fell at Fisher's Hill in 1863, on the day that General Early won in the morning and lost in the evening at the hands of Sheri-

Yesterday being the birthday of Stonewall Jackson, it behooved Judge Henry W. Flournoy to relate to a party of friends the circumstances in connection with the final obsequies over the remains of this valiant Confederate soldier, as they were told to him recently by one of the "pall-bearers."

"Not many mornings ago, while I was sitting in my room," began Judge Flournoy, "the servant came in and said that there was a man down stairs, who said he must see me. I directed that he be shown to my apartments, and in a minute or so a tall, magnificently-proportioned countryman stood in my ence. It was John Power, of Hailrax.
I do not remember to have seen him
since the war. He was a member of my father's company, and no better dier or truer friend ever lived. 'F John!' said I; 'where in the world did you come from?

I did not think you would recognize me, Henry. I am just in town attending a religious meeting.

"Well, we spent an hour talking over old war-times. he boys who were killed, and those who survived.

BURIAL OF PAT BOOTH. "Finally," continued Judge Flourney
"I said to John, 'Where is Pat. Booth?

He answered me by the interrogatory 'Where is Ellis Moon?' I replied by saying that Filis Moon was living in this city; was in the tobacco business, and was doing well. John then began his was doing well. John then began his story about Pat. Booth, by saying; "'Pat Booth was killed at Fisher's Hill on the day of Early's defeat. The cavalry had been driven from the point where he fell, but, as you remember, we regained that ground, and that afternoon Ellis Moon, who was a devoted friend of Pat Booth's, came to me and asked me if I would not go with him to find Pat's body and bury it. He said he hated to know that the body of a brave Confederate soldier was to lie out up the cold ground, like that of a dog. We

Henry, we went and found Pat. Booth's body, and Ellis threw it across his horse, and we held it on and carried it to a little elevation, and with our swords dug a grave about two feet deep, just under little apple-tree. While we were doing a little apple-tree. While we were doing this the Yankees began to fire and shell that part of our territory. Even as we were engaged in digging the grave a shell burst over that apple-tree and tore the top from it. I looked at Ellis Moon. Not a muscle of his quivered. He did not say a word. When we had buried Pat. Booth, I, who was first to speak, said, "Well, Ellis, let's go." He said, "No; no yet." And he picked up a piece of wood and with his pocket-knife cut out a head-board, and into it he cut Pat. Booth's initials. He stuck this at the head of the grave, and, looking allently upon that spot for a minute, said, "I'm ready, now." We went back to our company, and that was the last of poor Pat. Booth, one of the bravest and best soldiers I ever saw. "I tell you this to give you an idea

of the extent of the devotion of a true, Judge Flournoy added that he afterward, incidentally, asked Mr. Moon what became of Pat. Booth, and that he prac-tically repeated what Mr. Power had Mr. Moon had left off everything which referred to his own valor and devotion,

MR. POWER AND MR. MOON. John Power and Ellis Moon belonged to the Halifax Cavairy, which was organized in the spring of the synthesis of the Thomas S. Flournoy, who was its first captain, and afterwards colonel of the Sixth Virginia Cavalry. John Power served through the entire war, and is known among the survivors of his old known among the survivors of his old

company as a soldler without fear and without reproach.

Ellis Moon joined the company in the winter of 1863-64, at the age of 16 years, having left a military academy to serve his country. He was known as the "bravest of the brave," and is as modest to-day in the quiet walk of peace as he was daring in war. Is it not true that was daring in war. Is it not true that the courage, endurance, and patriotism of such men helped in large measure to make the names of Lee and Jackson im-mortal? And should the names and memories of such men perish from the earth because they were not distinguish earth, because they were not distinguish-

ed by official rank?

Mr. Power is a quiet, unpretentious farmer, in the county of Pittsylvania. and Mr. Moon is a tobacconist in this

DIES OF HEART-DISEASE.

Mr. Creery, of Church Hill, Passes Away After Brief Illness.

Mr. J. W. Creery, a well-known shoe maker of Church Hill, died very suddenly at his home, No. 2220 Church Hill avenue,

last night. Some four or five years ago Mr. Creery suffered a slight stroke of paralysis, but from this ne apparently railled. He re-tired as usual last night, and at 9:40 o'clock his family were startled by a noise emanating from his room. They hastened to his bedside, but the husband and father was already dead, his end having come very suddenly. Dr. J. Page Massie was summoned, but he could do nothing. Death resulted from heart disnothing. Death resulted from heart dis

The deceased leaves a wife and larg family. The funeral arrangements have

not yet been completed. Services Much Enjoyed.

The services conducted by Dr. R. P. Kerr in the charel of the almshouse last evening were greatly enjoyed.

Dr. Kerr preached on the "Thief on
the Cross," and the able discourse seemed to make a deep impression upon those who attended. Mr. Haddon S. Watkins

was also present, and sang several sweet Those whom unfortunate circumstance have placed in the confines of the City Hospital always accord to the pastors of the city, who from time to time preach in their chapel, a cordial and royal wel-

Dr. Mathews Called to Attend Prof. Harris.

Dr. Thomas P. Matthews, of Man-chester, was called to Lynchburg yes-terday to attend Professor H. H. Har-ris, who is quite sick. Professor Har-ris has been in feeble health for some months, and had recently to give up his months, and had recently to give up hi work in the seminary to come to Virginia for rest. Dr. Matthews was Professor Harris's family physician for many years before the latter's departure from Richmond.

Lecture. Pictures, and Music. The entertainment given at the Second Baptist church last night was novel, en-Baptist church last night was novel, entertaining, educating, and uplifting, and was heartily enjoyed by the large audience that assembled in the lecture-room. The lecture of Rev. J. T. Betts was in the nature of a tour through Palestine, and was illustrated by superior stereoptical was illustrated by superior stereoptic on views from photographs taken by Mr. Betts while travelling through the Holy

Land a year or two ago. Mr. Betts has lectured in Richmond four times, and was gratified last night by having the largest audience that had yet greeted him. The principal events in the life of Christ were vividly pictured on canvas, and the narrative was also full of interest. The singing of Miss Moormaw and the recitation of Miss Duke, both of the Woman's College added greatly to the pleasure of the lege, added greatly to the pleasure of the

Rev. Mr. Betts will to-morrow night at Rev. Mr. Betts will to-norrow hight at 8 o'clock deliver before the Young Men's Society of the Second Baptist church an illustrated address—"Around the World in Sixty Minutes." There will be no admission charge, and the young men of the city have been extended a cordial invita-

McNamara-Gilmer Nuptials.

Mr. John McNamara and Miss Luia Gilmer, both of Fulton, were married Wednesday evening in the parlors of Father Donahue, of St. Patrick's church The bride is a handsome and attractive young lady, while Mr. McNamara is a valued employee at the Lower gas-works.

They will reside in Fulton. Beer Bottle Used. James Hampton (colored) was lodged in the Second Station last night, charged with striking Kenny Lewis over the head with a beer-bottle, severely cutting him. The ambulance was summe

injured man was treated and left. Personals and Briefs.

Mr. Fred W. Power, of Norfolk, was TO MEET IN DENYER IN OCTOBER. city yesterday.

Mr. John W. Sprint, of Boyce, Clarke county, is visiting in the city.

Rev. Dr. Pike Powers is improving slowly, and hopes to be up in a few days Mr. W. N. Jones is confined to his home, 1618 Floyd avenue, with a severely sprained ankle.

Misses Richardson and Grimes, Front Royal, are the guests of their cousin, Mrs. Phil. Taylor. Mr. A. J. Ford, of Ford's Hotel, has been

quite sick with the grip for the past ten days, but is now much improved, John F. Winn has returned from Fluvanna county, where he was called a day or two ago on professional business. Mr. Sydney T. Ellis, Treasurer of Nanse mond county, and Judge J. K. Edmund-son, of Lexington, were callers at the

Auditor's office yesterday, Invitations have been issued by Mr Naphtah Ezekiel to the marriage of his daughter, Miss Eva Lee, to Dr. Mark Wallace Peyser, the ceremony to take place at 6 o'clock Wednesday evening next at 321 north Twelfth street.

Richmonders in New York.

NEW YORK, January 21.—(Special.)— F. S. Myers, J. T. Lawless, Hoffman, B. F. Pilson, W. F. Labonta, Imperial; Mrs. R. L. Norris, N. V. Randolph, Marlborough; A. M. Glover, Grand; L. P. Routt, Glisey.

New Way of Returning Calls.

(Savannah News.) Mrs. Francis, the wife of the Secretary of the Interior, has given Washington shock from which it will hardly recove during the few weeks remaining of Secretary Francis's official life. There is a very large class of people in Washington who make it a point to call on the wives of high government officials. They make it a point to call on the wives of Cabinet ladies, and it is one of the social rules of Washington that these calls must be returned. Mrs. Francis, who went from St. Louis to Washington has been in the raduring the few weeks remaining of Secre Louis to Washington, has been in the na-tional capital only a little while, but in that time she has received hundreds of calls, chiefly on her reception days from ladies whom she does not know, and probably doesn't care to know. They called, not because they cared to see the wife of the Secretary of the Interior, but to have their calls returned. They wanted to have the carriage of that official stop at their doors while the official's wife her-self left a card-they did not expect a visit—or sent it to the door by her foot-man. The stopping of the carriage of the wife of a Cabinet officer at a house makes the occupants of that house thrill with pride, and causes them to be envied by their neighbors. It is not to be wondered at, therefore, that a Cabinet officer's wife receives calls from hundreds of people th whose names she is not at all a

Mrs. Francis was equal to the occasion She made a note of all the visits she reelved from people unknown to her, an ne day last week she hired a messenger by for a day, gave him a basket filler ith her cards, and a long list of peo e, together with their addresses, and rected him to deliver a card at each of

he addresses. There is a lot of very disappointed wo en in Washington. Their little schem for having it appear they were on visit-ing terms with the wife of the Secretary the Interior failed, and now they are trying to devise some way of getting ever with the Cabinet lady who returned their

calls by means of a messenger-boy.

It may be that Mrs. Francis has established a precedent that will be followed by other Cabinet ladies. Such a precedent would knock the prop out of a great feature of Washington social life out, at the same time, it would put an end to a great nuisance.

(New York Herald.) The reports which come daily from Bom-bay seem to be growing more and more heart-rending. The picture presented by our cable despatches is too horrible for

words to describe. Perhaps we can better appreciate the Perhaps we can better appreciate the situation by supposing New York to be suffering from a like calamity. Imagine, if it is possible to do so, a fierce, relentless epidemic before which men and women are mowed down as grain is mowed by the reaper. Think of the panic that the reaper. Think of the panic that would inevitably ensue-a panic so like a cyclone that all our places of business would be closed, and one half of our total population would pack their trunks in frightened baste and flee from the city. No one in Broadway, no one in the avenues! A city literally deserted! Then n Bombay.

But the people of Bombay are without the sanitary regulations and appliances which we would have under like circumstances. They are doing the best they can, but what they fall to do, for the lack of ability to do it, only adds to the power of the plague and helps it to multi

power of the plague and helps it to multiply itself.

Dead bodies in the streets in such numbers that the air becomes polluted, are like adding a mass of shavings to a conflagration. How much the plague is spread from this cause to one can say, but the spectacle is horrible, and the consequences are still worse.

Poor Bombay! It is a sadly stricken city. The avalanche is crushing its life out, and we cannot guess where the trouble will end or how soon the force

trouble will end or how soon the force of the epidemic will spend itself.

The Ladies Return Thanks.

(For the Dispatch. The Board of Managers of the Richmond City Mission wish to extend their thanks to all who assisted in the entertainment given on January 14th, to Mr. J. M. Sale, especially, whose kindness of heart prompted him to inaugurate this entertainment and to whose untiring energy its success is greatly due; to Mr. Leath, for the use of the Academy; Mr. Juan Pizzini, for printing; the Dispatch Leath, for the use of the Academy; Mr. Juan Pizzini, for printing; the Dispatch and Times, for notices and advertisements; Captains Thomas and Hulce, and the men on their forces, for their aid in disposing of the tickets, and to all those who were so kind in taking part and aiding in the entertainment. About \$112 has been turned into the treasury, clear of all expenses, and this will be a great help to the poor and needy under the care of the mission.

P. C. BOLLING. Secretary.

Proposed Factory Shut-Down. FALL RIVER, MASS., January 21.-Th. Manufacturers' Association met this af-ternoon and agreed to shut down two days a week for three months if signature for three and a half million spindles are se-cured.

Temple, Pemberton, Cordes & Co., JACKETS. 7 and 9 West Broad Street. JACKETS.

In order to close out the balance of our stock of Ladies' Jackets quickly we have marked them at less than half of their former prices. Our stock includes only the most stylish and handsome tailor-made garments, made of the choicest materials, in both rough and smooth effects, selected with the greatest care by us.

LOT 1-All of our Ladies' Black and Colored Jackets that were \$5 and \$7.50 now...... \$3.50

LOT 2-All of our Ladies' Black and Colored Jackets that were

LOT 3-All of our Ladies' Black and Colored Jackets that were

\$15, \$16.50, \$18.50, \$22.50, and \$25 now...... \$7,50

BAGGAGE-MEN DONE. WORK OF CONVENTION CON-

CLUDED, ASS'N ADJOURNED.

Mr. G. E. Zippel, of the D. L. & W. Made President-Dead Bodies Not to Go as Baggage-Ho, for Old Point To-Day!

The sixteenth annual convention of the American Association of General Baggage Agents, which has been in sesion at the Jefferson for the past two days, was brought to a close last night, when Mr. G. E. Zippel, of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western railroad, was made president; Mr. E. F. Woode, of the Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis, and Omaha, vice-president, the following gentlemen made members of the Executive Committee F. A. Smart, of the Great Northern, chairman; A. Turner, of the Union Pacific, and H. H. Towle, of the Maine Central, Mr. J. E. Quick, of the Grand Trunk railway, was re-elected secretary and treasurer, and Denver, Colo., was selected as the place, and Wednesday, October 13th, the time of the next annual

meeting. Two sessions were held yesterdaythe first at 19:30 o'clock, and the final one at 8 in the evening. The morning session was a busy one, and as soon as the body convened, resolutions of respect to the memory of Messrs. H. A. Winter, of the Illinois Central, and C. F. Peas, of the Delaware-Hudson Canal Company, deceased, were adopted.

The next business was in reference to
the late ruling of the Postmaster-General in regard to return checks with the baggage envelope after baggage had been delivered. The matter was left to

TRANSPORTATION OF CORPSES. Messrs. L. T. Christian and Joseph representing the Undertakers Association, addressed the body in reference to the transportation of corpses. A committee of five-Messrs. Dearing, appointed to confer with the State and National Boards of Health in reference

Subsequently, the question was again brought up, and it was finally decided to transfer corpses only on first-class tickets. The Committee on Concealed Losses reported, recommending that the resolu-

tion adopted at the St. Paul meeting be A communication from the Lecturers' Bureau was read, requesting that gas-cylinders be checked as baggage, It was upon. left to the judgment of local agents.

in reading the reports of several com-Mr. F. J. Wolf, general baggage gent of the New York Central and Hudson River, read a paper in reference the system of baggage-handling in this country and in Europe. Mr. Wolf spoke from experience, and declared that the system in this country was better in every respect, save one, and that was careful handling, and this was due to

the fact that the trains were slower in Mr. Gumere read a paper in regard to

agents. The meeting adjourned until 8 o'clock The members met at 3 o'clock, and, with the Jefferson tally-ho, followed by car-

THE NIGHT SESSION.

The night session was brief, and was devoted only to the election of officers and to the selection of the next place of meeting. Among the points consid-ered were Nashville, Detroit, and To-Denver, however, offered more attractions.

The members of the association will leave on a special coach, over the Chesa-peake and Ohio at 8:50 this morning for old Point, to spend the day at that popular seaside resort. A dinner at the Chamberlin will be the feature. The agents will return to this city in the

(New Orleans Times-Democrat.) South Carolina and Georgia are much wrought up just at present by a visit of Messrs. Howard & Estes, mill-operative organizers from New England, who have been travelling through the cotton manufacturing districts of those States, manufacturing districts of those states, attempting to organize the hands in the mills on the same basis as those of New England are already organized.

It is charged by the Charleston News and Courier, the Piedmont Headlight, and the South Carolina papers that the district of the two men is nothing less

visit of the two men is nothing less than a gigantic labor conspiracy, or-ganized by the New England manufacganized by the New England manufac-turers to cripple and injure the south-ern cotton-mills. Among the advantages which the South possesses in the mat-ter of the manufacture of cotton, the two greatest have been the cheapness of the cotton and the labor. In New England the mills have suffered, and still suffer greatly, from differences with their employees, and a steady succes-sion of strikes and look-outs. When Mr. Jefferson Coolidge went before the spe-Jefferson Coolidge went before the spe-cial commission appointed by the Massa-chusetts Legislature to investigate the chusetts Legislature to investigate the diversion of the manufacture of cotton-goods, he regarded the labor question as even more important than the cheapness with which the cotton can be obtained in the South, and declared that the New England mills could not hope to compete with those of Georgia and the Carolinas in the demoralized condition of their labor, and with the oppressive labor legislation secured from the Massachusetts General Court or Legislature through the influence of the labor ture through the influence of the labor

agitators.

The situation in the South has been infinitely better. The relations between employers and employees have been more friendly because, unlike New England, they were of the same race and country, and have been brought up together, side by side; whereas, a majority of the Massachusetts mill-operatives are French Canadians and other foreigners. The southern laborers are more tractable, more friendly to their employers, and able to work for less because the cost of living is less.

of living is less.

The charge is now distinctly made that Howard and Estes were sent South, not in the interest of the labor organizations, but of the competing New England mills, with the purpose of stirring up strife and depriving the South of the advan-

tages it now enjoys of fewer strikes, fewer labor disturbances, etc.

The Piedmont Headlight, published in the centre of the cotton-mill district, and a recognized friend of the operatives, declares specifically that "the mission of Bob Howard, the labor agitator, who is the corresponding the mill operatives of

trying to organize the mill operatives of the South, is not in the interest of labor-ing classes, whom he claims to represent, but that he is the paid emissary of those eastern factories which look with appre-hension upon the inroads that the cot-ton-producing. States are making into ton-producing States are making into their business. New England looks with dread and apprehension upon the inroads that the South is making into the cotton nanufacturing business, and desires to cripple our progress as much as possible To this end she seeks to stir up strife between employees and employers, so as to bring trouble. It is a well-known and recognized fact that the South is hurting the monopoly business of the East, and unless something is done to cripple our section the day is not far distant when New England must move her every fac-tory south of Mason and Dixon's line To accomplish this end they are flooding

ina and Georgia. This is a very serious charge, but it is by no means improbable, for these methods have frequently been resorted to as a means of injuring competitors.

our section with labor agitators, and Bob Howard has been assigned to South Caro-

It seems, however, that the mission of these men to stir up strife and strikes in the southern cotton-mills has not been a success, and that Howard in particular has aroused the very decided animosity of the mill hands themselves by his flip-pant criticism of the South. He expressed the opinion with a certain New England esque air of supremacy, that the mer employed in the southern mills were merslaves and cowards, and afraid to claim he announced the somewhat novel doc trine that women were not respected in the South. These and similar utterances seem to have stirred up some sectional prile. Howard's mission to Augusta was a complete failure in consequence, and he is not meeting with any success in South Carolina, where the mill operatives cannot be convinced that there is anything to be gained by acting as a tail to the New England kite, or by placing themselves under the control of a man whose opinion of the South and its people are so poor, and whose interests are so clearantagonistic and unfriendly to this sec-

Effect of Color on Plants.

(New Orleans Times-Democrat.) Camille Flammarion, the distinguished French astronomer and physicist, has been engaged for several months in making experiments on plants with dif-ferent colored lights, and the results ho in gardening and in horticulture.

What is known as "colorless light" is the ordinary light of the sun; and common sunlight, therefore, is the standard in making the experiments. Colored lights are produced by placing glass bells of various hues, such as red, green, blue, etc., over the plants to be experimented The colors which Flammarion used are the three colors we have mentioned. and the plants which he subjevarious colored lights were mostly "sensi-tive plants," which, as everybody knows, are singularly susceptible to the effect of

ight as well as to touch. He planted a number of seeds; and the seedings, after they had attained a height of about an inch, he planted in pots in pairs, and placed them in a hothouse, where they received exactly the same quantity of light, and where the temperature and the general conditions were the same for all. But, while he allowed some of the plants to be shone upon only by the colorless sunlight through the plain red, green, and blue glass over some of the others, so as to see the effects of light

Flammarion had not long to wait for resuits. The differences of growth under the different colors were very soon per-ceptible, and the longer they grew the more marked the differences in growth became. The plants, for example, which light of the sun, had grown to a height of 4 inches in two months. In the same time the plants which had been subjected to a blue light remained at their original altitude of 1 inch; the plants under the green rays grew 5 inches high while those under the red light grew to

of different colors upon them.

The experiment proved conclusively that blue rays are not only an impediment, but an injury to vegetation, for not only were the plants subjected to them stunted in dimensions, but the foliage was unhealthy; that green light helps the growth of plants a little, and that red light forces

their growth rapidly. Flammarion subjected other plants, such as geraniums, strawberries, etc., to simi-lar experiments; and in every cese he arrived at the same results. The blue lights dwarfed and stunted growth, green aided it slightly, and red railroaded it. In fact, it was noticed that the red light forced the growth of the plants a little too much, developing the foliage at the

expense of fruit and flowers.
Gardeners and horticulturists will no doubt derive hints of value from these experiments. It is no uncommon thing to see pale-blue glass in hot-house windows, and equally common, no doubt, un-der such circumstances are the complaints of the owners about the unsatisfactory growth of their plants and flowers.

Our Glorious Language. (Boston Commonwealth.)

We'll begin with box, and the plural is But the piural of ox should be oxen, not oxen.
The one fowl is a goose, but two are call-Yet the plural of mouse should never be

messe.
You may find a lone mouse or a whole
nest of mice.
But the plural of house is houses, not hice.
If the plural of man is always called men,
Why shouldn't the plural of pan be called The cow in the plural may be cows or kine.

But a bow if repeated is never called bine.

And the plural of yow is yows, never vine.

If I speak of a foot and you show me your feet,

And I give you a boot, would a pair be called beet?

If one is a tooth, and whole set are teeth, Why shouldn't the plural of both be called beeth?

If the singular's this and the plural is these,

Should the plural of kiss be nicknamed Then one may be that and three would be

Yet hat in the plural would never be hose, and the plural of cat is cats, not cose. We speak of a brother, and also of brethren. But though we say mother, we never say methren.

RALEIGH'S BUDGET.

AFTERMATH OF THE FIGHT FOR THE SENATORSHIP.

The Exodus of Republicans-Done with the Bolters Forever-The Good Politics of the Democrats-

It Is Admired by Their Opponents. RALEIGH, N. C., January II .- (Special.)-Three car-loads of Republicans left here last night for the western counties. They had all been working for Pritchard's re-election, and they were

full of joy. Pritchard fairly beamed.

"Here are telegrams of congratulation,"

said he, "from McKinley, Mark Hanna, and all the Republican senators. It is no secret that yesterday's majority for Pritchard was smaller than he

expected. Senator Butler said late last night: "We have done with the bolters, now and forever."

Congressman Skinner said this morning: "When the flocking time of the Populists come, they will flock to us." The Republicans say they will get the Populist bolters. One of the latter-Brown, of Jones-said to-day they proposed to vote independently.

Another of the bolters-Hodges, of Beaufort-said to-day: "We will now get to work to reorganize the Populist party. We contend that we are the true Populist party. McCaskey and Fagan will stay with us. That will make our number seventeen. McCaskey and Fagan are Pritchard men at heart. Several other men now in Butier's caucus will walk out and join us, and will not be bound by the resolution which that caucus adopted last night, which expelled

us from that caucus."

'The conduct of the Democrats in the Legislature has been on so high a plane as to given gain the compliments of the Republicans. Judge Ewart said today: "There has certainly been a display of fine politics by the Democrats. It is truly admirable." The party comes out of the senatorial contest with colors flying. us from that caucus.

The Democrats will never again permit Jones, of Alleghany, to re-enter their caucus. He was for Pritchard, but lacked the nerve to vote for him, and so dodged. The Populists were, on the night of the The Populists were, on the night of the 4th instant, sent by the Democratic caucus a resolution to the effect that the latter would vote for any good sliver man the Populists might name. When the Populists got the resolution some of them favored making an insulting reply. But A. D. K. Wallace, secretary of the caucus, said this would never do, so an answer was prepared by him and sent, saying the Populist caucus would consider the matter. The caucus never took any further action. As a matter of self-respect, the Democrats then put up R. A. Doughton for senator.

North State's Legislature. RALEIGH, N. C., January 21.—(8th cial.)—A bill was introduced in the Legislature to-day to amend the divor

Legislature to-day to amend the divorce law and allow a woman whose husband is in jail to remarry.

Resolutions were introduced demanding the repeal of the tax on fruit brandy, and instructing the State's Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for free coinage of silver at 16 to 1. The latter was made a special order for next Tuesday. order for next Tuesday.

The Washington Senatorship,

The Washington Senatorship.
OLYMPIA. WASH., January 21.—
Three ballots were taken in joint session
for senator to-day, without result. Clins
is developing more strength. The sixth
vote of the session—the last one to-day—
resulted as follows:
Turner, 24; Denny, 26; Squire, 4; Cline,
16; Daniels, 14; Winsor, 9. Scattering, 19.
It is said to-night that a number of
Populists want to go to Turner, but dars
not go in a bunch, and from now on a
few will go to him each day

BACK TO LIFE AFTER 31 YEARS. Release of a Prisoner Who Has Been Dead in Eyes of Law Since 1866.

(Albany Express.) Through the clemency of former Goqv-ernor Morton there will emerge from prison walls into freedom next spring a man who has suffered a living death for more than thirty-one years. The first thought that naturally comes is that this man will

that maturally comes is that this man will be almost overcome with joy at the prospect of his release. But on second thought, grave doubt arises as to whether this unfortunate man will be even as content as he must have learned to be in prison when he is again out in the world, free to go where he pleases. He himself, probably has no such doubt now, but it is much to be feared that when the prison doors have closed behind him he will realize what it is impossible for him to realize now.

At the age of 65 years he will be utterly alone in the world, without resources, without the physical strength to make his way through what little of life may remain to him. She that was his wite, if she still lives, is the wife of another, for he was legally dead when the life sentence had been imposed upon him, and she exercised her right to marry again; those who were his friends, all those years ago, are dead or scattered through the world. He will be a stranger among strangers. There are none to whom he can turn for sympathy, for aid, or even for the opportunity to make a living. Moreover, there will come to him, as never before, perhaps, the realization that his life, with all the opportunities which it might have held, has all but passed away.

Governor Morton, before the expiration

his life, with all the opportunities it might have held, has all but passed away.

Governor Morton, before the expiration of his term, commuted the life-sentence of George E. Gordon, now in Dannemora prison, to fifty-two years, so that he will be released on May 8th next, the time off for good behavior being allowed. Gordon was sentenced in this city in 1885 to life imprisonment, after conviction of the murder of a stock-drover by the name of Thompson in the West Albany cattle-yards. Gordon was a resident of Greenbush, and was 35 years of age when convicted.

The application for pardon has been on file in the Executive Chamber for twenty-years, and was signed by some of the most prominent people and public officials in Renssalaer county. Gordon is appresent the trison librarian at Damemora, and his good conduct during his long confinement, together with the fact that he has always contended that he did not commit the crime, led to the Governor's favorable action on the application for clemency.

that be not commit the not commit the nor's favorable action on nor's favorable action on for clemency.

Under the law at that time a percentaged with murder could not testify in charged with murder could not testify in charged with murder could not testify in the normal could be not could Orders for printing sent to the Company will be given prompt and the style of work and price

But imagine the feminine she, shis, and shim!